IRON, STEEL AND TIN

AMONG INDUSTRIES REPRESENTED AT THE TARIFF HEARINGS.

Smelters and Miners of Lead, Nickel and Silver, and Various Manufacturers Also Heard Yesterday.

PLEAS MADE FOR PROTECTION

BY BOTH EMPLOYERS OF LABOR AND

THEIR WORKINGMEN.

Restoration of Mckinley Law Rates Urged in a Number of Instances-Protest from Nickel Refiners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- The House committee on ways and means reached the iron and steel schedule to-day.

The first speaker before the committee was Representative Draper, of Massachurestoration of the McKinley rates.

Company, of Omaha, spoke for lower rates on lead ore, asking a provision that all metals containing lead ore be dutiable at three-fourths of 1 cent a pound. The importation of lead ore was necessary for smelting, he said, and, under an erroneous interpretation of the present law, it paid as | smelters high rates as 5 and 51/2 cents a pound. Duties of 1% cents on lead bullion and 1% capital was invested in Mexico and British Colombia for producing the ores.

John D. Davis, of California, asked for | turned out. a duty of 1 cent a pound on lead ores. California could produce all the lead ores gun to supply the demand under the Mc-Kinley law, but the business has stagnated Dwight A. Jones, of New York, repre-

senting the St. Joseph Lead Company, of Mexican ores to affect the American market injuriously. Under the Wilson law they control the market.

PLEAS FOR NICKEL PRODUCERS. Representative Herman, of Oregon, recand Oregon, while in his country there was the Wilson law wages had been reduced a mountain of ore. The Oregon producers claimed to be able to produce nickel at 14 cents a pound cheaper than the Cana-

Representative Turner, of Georgia, suggested that if Americans could do that it would be necessary to offer a bounty to Canadians to compete. To this Mr. Herrman replied that as soon as Americans got into the market the Canadians combined to drive them out. Freight rates also

favored the Canadian product.

A reply was made by Robert M. Thompson, of New York, the principal refiner of nickel in the United States. His statement was that he and Mr. Wharton, of Camden, the other chief refiner, had examined all the nickel mines spoken of by Mr. Hermann and had found that none of them could be made to pay at any reasonable duty. They contained rich ores, some of them, but these were difficult of refinement, while others contained no trace of nickel. Had any profitable ores been found in the United States the refiners would have bought the mines. The Canadian mines were owned

Stevenson Burke, of Cleveland, spoke for is president, and which is entirely an Ohio corporation. It had sold to the government copper-nickel matts at II cents a pound when the market price was 22 cents, that its value in armor plate might be proved. All the refining of their product was done in the United States. English capitalists offered a market for all nickel matt, having an improved refining process. If a duty was put on the ore the refining in the United States would be stopped. He knew of no ores as rich as 10 or 15 per cent, in nickel, the average was only 3 per cent. H. J. Cantwell spoke for the Missopri Association of Lead Miners. He said the organization had nothing to do with control of output or prices; that the labor cost of producing lead was so great a factor that should be classed as raw material. All and complained of the smelting of ores in cent a pound in the mass. The price of ores in the United States would be the London price plus duty and less cost of transportation from London to New York. The duty should exclude Mexican ores.

PIG IRON PRODUCERS. The subject of pig iron was next taken up. William A. Ingham, of Philadelphia, for the Eastern Pig-iron Association, composed of the smelters east of the Alleghenies, asked a restoration of the duty of the McKinley rate of \$6.72 a ton (present

"If we raise the duty on pig iron we must on bars," suggested Mr. Dalzell. "Not necessarily," was the answer.

line," remarked Chairman Dingley. Raises where they are necessary. Since less has been imported under the Wilson law than the McKinley, how has it hurt you?" Mr. Payne asked. "It has not hur, us but it will when business revives, for I know how cheaply England can produce it.' Mr. McMillin declared that the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company had exported 70,000 | west winds

tons to Great Britain in the past four four or five months and practically controlled the English price. Mr. Steele asked him if the Tennessee company favored free pig fron, to which Mr. McMillin replied negatively. Mr. Ingham explained that the Tennessee Coal Company was disposing of its surstated that the present price of pig iron in

the United States was lower than in England, the result of home competition. belp the industry unless the smelters combined to put up prices. The witness replied that whenever the

Awarded

Mr. McMillin inquired how a duty would

Highest Honors-World's Fals. ·DR:

MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Fres rom Ammonia, Alum or any other adulturant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

American prices were raised by reason of good business history showed that English R. T. Smith, a representative of the Can-

ned Goods Association of Baltimore, pro-tested against any increase in tin-plate duties on the ground that they would decrease the government's revenue and en-able home manufacturers to raise prices. The three Baltimore tin-plate mills, he said, had been closed under the Wilson law, but, the witness thought, from other causes than that law. For a year past American tin plate had been from 15 to 25 cents per hundred pounds cheaper than foreign plate delivered at American sea-

J. G. Battelle, president of the Piqua (O.) Rolling Mill Company, in behalf of the sheet iron and sheet steel makers, asked a tariff on taggers, sheets and lighter gauges, which would give the home market to American producers. Representative Morse, of Massachusetts, made a statement in behalf of tack manufacturers, who, in his district, employed one thousand men before the Wilson law, under which the Germans had captured the American market. A change from an ad valorem to a specific duty was asked by

Representative Simpkins, of Massachusetts, spoke on the same question, asking also that nails, one and one-quarter inches and shorter, be included in the schedule

PRESENT CONDITIONS ABNORMAL. Another member of the Eastern Association, J. C. Thropp, of Everett, Pa., addressed the committee after the recess. The smelters regarded the present condition of the market as abnormal, he said, Prices here were lower than they should be and prices abroad abnormally high. At present the Wilson law rate, \$4 a ton, was sufficient protection. The depression in the United States market was due to domestic setts. In behalf of the machinery manu- competition and decreased consumption. facturers of New England he advocated the | Last year's consumption was 1,700,000 tons less than that of 1892. The Southern mills W. H. Alexander, of the Grant Smelting | were making no money. The view of the tariff question held by the association was that on products which American resources could supply for American consumption the duties should be high enough to keep out foreign goods. The average cost of pig iron in Pennsylvania was \$10.50 a ton. The ore laid down at the works in Pennsylvania cost \$6.25 to \$7 a ton, while the Southern could secure it at \$1 or more Another advantage held by Southern manufacturers was that they could practically compel their workmen to cents on pig lead were asked. American | deal at company stores, which was forbidden by Pennsylvania law. One Virginia

> W. C. Ronemeyer, of Pittsburg, asked the glanced, from 1/8 to 1/4 cent a pound; sheet, common or black, between 10 and 25 wire gauge, from 11-10 to 21-10. The witness said that Congress had guaranteed six years' protection when the McKinley bill was passed to the tin-plate interests, and since the government had deserted them and they had been able to continue in business. American engineers had been able to make | deavor to strike back. Among other things, great improvements, but the manufacturer had been obliged to reduce wages to live. The witness complained that the Standard Oil Company obtained rebates on tinware imported and afterwards shipped out of the country with oil, the labor in which would give American workmen \$5,000,000 a year if

made in the United States. John Jarrett, of Pittsburg, spoke in addition on the subject of drawbacks. Eighty of drawbacks, he said, was tin plate. Tin-plate making could not have been continued in the United States under the Wilson law except for the reduction of 25 per cent in wages and the cheaper price of steel plates, resulting from the general depression in

The wants of the shotgun manufactur-ers were presented by Mr. Thomas Hunter, of Cuyuga county, New York. They wish specific instead of ad valorem duties and a system which will prevent the consignment of parts of guns to different ports in the United States to be put together, thus evading the duty on the finished arti-35 per cent. and working forces reduced 50 per cent. Gun barrels could not, he be manufactured in the United States and should remain on the free list. R. E. Hastings, of Philadelphia, spoke for the makers of gold, silver and aluminum leaf and of dutch metal. The wages in the United States had averaged \$18 a week and in Germany \$6 a week before 1893. The chief cost of the products was labor, and the only way the Americans had been able to continue in business since 1893 had been to accept wages as low as those paid abroad. H. W. Hartman, of Elwood City, Pa spoke for makers of seamless tubes. The business had grown in four years so that it now employed many thousand men, three or four millions being invested. The chief use of the products is used in bicycles. The manufacturers desired changes which would prevent the undervaluation prevalent under ad valorem rates. C. B. Storrs, of New Jersey, advocated higher duties on antimony to develop the interest in the Western States, which

THE COFFEE-SUGAR WAR.

needed protection against the competition

of England and Japan. Here the commit-

Denial of a Report that Arbuckle Will Soon Quit the Fight.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 9.-A. M. Woolson, who lieves the fight between the sugar and coffee interests is approaching a close. He of the companies except a few in the southwestern part of the State had made a posithinks it will be but a short time until the
dental or unanticipated grievance, there had attempted an outrage on the girl and tive loss 11 1896. He contended that the Arbuckles have full control of the Woolson plant and the Sugar Trust will have a combond. He recommended that all ores con- plete monopoly of the sugar interests, withtaining 8 per cent, of lead be dutiable at 34 out possibility of interference on the part of the Arbuckles. In an interview he expressed himself as believing an amicable adjustment to be very nearly arranged now,

A dispatch from New York says: At the statement that they were planning to gain Toledo, the control ing interest in which concern has been acquired by the sugar people A denial was also made of the report that the Arbuckles are negotiating for the Woolment from the sugar business. It was said that the firm will assuredly enter the sugar industry and carry on their coffee business at the same time. The sugar people, it was said, are not likely to give up the Woolson "In other words a raise all along the property.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY

Fair Weather and West Winds Predicted for Indiana. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois-Fair till Monday night;

Saturday's Local Observations. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre 79 South, Clear, 0.00 Maximum temperature, 46; minimum tem-

he temperature and precipitation Jan. 9: Departure from normal C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,

Local Forecast Official. Yesterday's Temperatures.

resterung a remperatures.			
	7 a. m.	Max. 7	p. m
tlanta, Ga	30	1000	
smarck, N. D	16		
uffalo N. Y.	28		
tiro, Ill	38	58	4
neyenne, Wyo	24	52	4
niro, Ili neyenne, Wyo nicago, Ill	34	38	2
oncordia, Kan	50	50	- 6
evenport la	32	36	2
es Moines, la		40	- 9
odge City, Kan	20	42	3
alveston Tex	44		19
elena, Mont	26		
cksonville, Fla	26		
ansas City, Mo	26	44	
ttle Rock. Ark	36	64	5
arquette, Mich	34		
emphis, Tenn		62	5
oorhead, Minn			0
ashville, Tenn		62	5
ew Orleans, La	44	02	9
W United Is, Lat	200	4.4	. 6
orth Platte, Neb	20	48	
klahoma, O. T	92	-	3434
kianoma, O. I	200	54	- 4
maha, Neb	32	40	3
ttsburg, Pa	04	44	- 4
u' Appelle, N. W.	10	2.0	
apld City, S. D	***** 20	50	3
ilt Lake City, Utah	24	38	3 3 4
. Louis Mo	***** 44	48	4
. Paul, Minh	20	22	- 5
eringfield, Ill.	36	49	- 9

Washington, D. C..... 20

ENGLISHMEN WOULD BE PLEASED TO HAVE COL. JOHN HAY.

Author of "Jim Bludso" and Other "Pike County Ballads" Complimented by the Speaker.

MR. BAYARD'S RECENT SPEECH

POSSIBILITY OF INDIAN MUTINY DIS-CUSSED BY LORD ROBERTS.

Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee-Pope Leo's Health So Delicate There Is Gossip About His Successor.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Jan. 9 .- The appointment of Col. John Hay to succeed Mr. Thomas F. Bayard as United States embassador to the court of St. James appears to be regarded here as a settled thing, and is generally well received. The Speaker says: "The selection will give the greatest pleasure to this country." The Speaker then proceeds to pay a compliment to him as a man of letters of the highest personal character, adding: "It is no light task to succeed such a man as Mr. Bayard, but we do not think we exaggerate in saying that Colonel Hay is better fitted than most men to perform the task satisfactorily. The author of 'Jim Bludso' and other 'Pike County Ballads' is certain of a warm welcome from the British public, even if his personal consideracompany had made \$48,000 on its store last | tions were far less marked than they are. year, while it had lost on every ton of iron | We may fairly hope that American embassadors in London will have an easier time Colonel Hay's repute is appointed to the

under the severe criticisms passed upon as cabled at the time, he said on that occasion: "I have sincerely tried to be faithful to my trust. We look on you as our Eng-American half-brothers. There is nothing per cent, of the goods receiving the benefit | States. There is not, and there ought not States, Great Britain and Canada. should be no divergence by sharp phrases I have evoked the displeasure of some because I have sought to preserve amity. I contrary, I am rather grateful for the disreflect that I have been able to bring the hands and hearts of the two countries to-

At the conclusion of the embassador's cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, and Mr. Bayard received the greatest ovation tendered him during his career in London. He was visibly affected and almost broke down once or twice during the course of his speech. The impression given throughout Mr. Bayard's remarks was that he is being blamed for having tried to promote kindly feelings between the two countries. He assured his hearers, however, that: "With the sentiments of the best people in ment in the United States among the native-born men of that county." This last remark was looked upon as being an obvi-ous allusion to Irish hostility to Mr. Bay-ard.

The views of Lord Roberts, in his autobiography just published, on the possibility of another Indian meeting, have attracted considerable attention. In spite of the enormous progress made by the Indian army, he warns Great Britain that the signs of the spirit of unrest and discontent which sowed the seeds of the Indian mutiny are being revived," and he attributes this to the reappearance of old faults in the administration of the Indian empire. The govmore centralized and departmental spirit s very strong in each department in the | hanging. cal and judicial systems have developed beyond the intelligence of the natives. Lord Roberts also doubts whether the idea of converting the Indian princes and nobles into English noblemen has been carried out

The St. James Gazette takes a grave view of Lord Roberts's remarks, and says: "In combined with the activity of the faddists an ordinary Englishman would have dismissed as incredible.'

that he hopes to meet the Czar under his tween Russia and Great Britain.

the health of the Pope is very delicate are confirmed by private advices. According to news from Rome, received by Cardinal Richard, the archbishop of Paris, the condition of Pope Leo is very disquieting. The 33 71 West. Clear. 0.00 death of Cardinal San Felice greatly affeeted his Holiness, as San Felice was Pope Following is a comparative statement of and regarded the dreibund as a pos-he temperature and precipitation Jan. 9: sible means of bringing about a reconciliation between the Quirunal and the Vatican. Emperor William, when he visited Naples last spring, asked Cardinal if elected Fope, but the distinguished prestated that some of the powers have already signified their wishes regarding the succession. France, Belgium and Portugal favoring Cardinal Paricchi, the vicar general of his Holiness, while Spain, Austria and Russia support Cardinal Vannutelli, the

prefect of the congregational index. The weather throughout Europe continues to be of the worst description. Along the Great Britain there has been a steady

and the Thames is flooding, especially around Windsor. A great deal of amusement has been caused by a letter from the Hon. Harding E. Gifford, dated from the Junior Carlton England, violently denounces the increasing | ber discovers a more entertaining source of spurious gentry. No one will be eligible unless certificated by the Herald's College, so that, as a wag remarked, "Its aristocratic members may be safe from contact with spurious pretenders, possessing only unau-

arms embroidered on the back of their ing under high pressure. Long rows of men coats, and that rings should be placed outside the clubhouse, to which the noble memand bending over huge ledgers, and the tellbers may attach their griffins, leopards and lions, rampant and couchant, when they go

There are many impending changes of an important nature about the once-aristocratic and now notorious Leicester square. The site of many nobles' residences of former days is now occupied by the Empire Music Hall, and on the west side by numerous restaurants and French hotels of unsavory reputation. One of these, the Hotel de L'Europe, and numerous adjoining houses, have been acquired by the company known as "Baker Brothers," and work upon the enormous hotel and cafe which they propose to build on the site will be begun almost immediately. The large block at the opposite, or east corner of Leicester street. has also been bought by capitalists, and another restaurant will be there erected. Another corner has also been sold for £45,000 (\$225,000.) The house around the corner, once occupied by Sir Isaac Newton, will also be demolished.

the cashier. But the little man did not hear him. The policeman ran up and carried a limp burden to the door.

The action for breach of promise of marriage brought by Mabel Duncan, of "The Geisha" company, of Daly's Theater here, against Captain Arthur Bingham Crabbe, late of the Third and Eighth Hussars and now of the Royal Irish Regiment, has been set for trial on Monday next. Miss Duncan, who is a very pretty young woman, with a limited experience on the stage, asks for \$50,000 damages. She is only eighteen years of age, and is the daughter of Adam Seymour Dickson Duncan, who, under the name of "Mr. Kileyth," formerly owned the famous racehorse Euclid, and whose disastrous experiences on the turf induced him to desert his family, which eventually caused his daughter to take to the stage as a means of supporting herself. On her mother's side, Miss Duncan is related to the Earls of Bradalbane and Lauderdale.

Much comment has been aroused by the action of the board of guardians at Bournemouth. At a recent meeting of the board a letter was read from the manager the workhouse to visit the Christmas pantomine at a matinee. The proposal to allow the paupers to attend was rejected

the first performance at the Avenue Thea-ter on Saturday last of "The Man About Town," which turned out to be a dire

The managers of various London theaters, following the example of the American managers, are agitating the question following advances in rates on tir plate in the future than in the past, but, in any of ladies' large hats in places of amuseand similar wares: On tin plates or sheets circumstances, it is well that a man of ment. Several of the British managers they have no business there in such size Model \$12 Suits and Overham, George Alexander and William period; which means that the sensation The speech of Mr. Bayard on Wednesday | Greet. Messrs. Irving and Wyndham are | created on earth by their appearance must both of the opinion that the matter rests form must come from the outside. Mr. Greet frankly states that he would be glad to refuse admittance to all offenders, but is afraid to make the attempt.

An interesting and successful experiment has recently been tried with the orchestra | habitants of the sun-if there are anyat the Empire Music Hall, For some and various schemes and alterations were | derstood that a sun spot is supposed to be leader-Mr. Wenzel-got the directors to have a species of platform-sounding board the bottom of this was filled with six inches of broken glass and charcoal. The spot may be presumed to be about as wel-

which was produced at Plymouth, has at the Duke of York's Theater, will be followed by a musical play, of which the libretto is by Messrs. H. Horniman and E.

The American comic opera, "The Doctor of Alcantare," will be performed for the gether. If that is my record, I shall carry first time in England by the London Orit away and keep it wherever I go." chestral Society on Tuesday, Jan. 19. Mile, Jeanne Nuvia, of New Orleans, has just signed a three months' contract as the leading cantarice for the opera season at Cannes, which begins on Friday, Jan. 15.

BROKE DOWN THE FENCE

KENTUCKIANS WERE DETERMINED TO SEE M'LAUGHLIN HANGED.

Execution of a Murderer Who Was Companion of Jackson and Walling in the Covington Jail.

BROOKSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 9.-The execution of Robert Laughlin here to-day was attended by disgraceful scenes. There all wanted to witness the execution, which should have been private. The mob battered down the high fence surrounding the jail yard and thus obtained a view of the

Robert Laughlin and his wife Sarah, on Feb. 14, visited the family of Lee Jones near Augusta, Ky., and, returning, took with them their niece, Mary Jones, then fourteen years old, to remain over night. About 3 o'clock in the morning of Feb. 15 wide fissure could be seen yesterday across Mrs. Laughlin was awakened by a the face of the largest spot, and this will struggle and a noise from Mary's bed. Striking a light she learned her husband are materials for a conflagration which she threatened to expose him. Hereupon frightened niece attempted to escape by It seems to be settled that the sixtieth flight in her night clothes and was laid year of Queen Victoria's reign, the longest | dead at the door by a blow in the back of her head. Laughlin's next thought was to burn the house and destroy the bodies, known as the "diamend jubilee," for the mutilate himself and tell the story of as-Prince of Wales set the seal of royal ap- sault and murder by tramps. The first part of this plan-the burning of his house carried out promptly. He hesitated Augusta, about three miles distant, to tell about \$1,000, which it now pays. suming a magnitude unforeseen when it his story to W. O. Holmes, high officer of was first broached. The Prince of Wales, the Odd Fellows' lodge. He changed his the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of | mind after nearly reaching Augusta, re-York will have to bear the brunt of the traced his steps, and, standing near the labor of entertaining, in order to save the burning house, cut his neck and side with Queen as much fatigue as possible. It is a pocket knife, burned his clothing and home and repeated his story to crowds of grandmother's roof and improve the occa- The faithful animals traced his trail to sion to dissipate the misunderstanding be- the home of his sister and followed it back In spite of official denials the reports that | Suspicion was fixed on Laughlin and he taken to Maysville to avoid lynching, and after his trial and conviction he was removed to Covington, Ky., for safe keep-Brooksville to be hanged. In the Coving-Jackson and Walling, murderers, convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Pearl Bryan, just two weeks before

The Dutch Treat Code.

Boston Herald.

means to adopt the Dutch treat code to for his own fun, but not for other peohead of society gayety, are necessities to fashionable life, and may be there will be more of them if too much "entertaining the Dutch treat. But should it be adopted generaly, the host and hostess' occupa-tion will be gone. It is feared, however, vails here to-day over the northeast coast | when society learns what is expected of it ments. On the other hand a Dutch Treat York's idea is novel, to say the least. The rules of such a club are very simple, but they are to be rigidly enforced. And this is the way it will be done. If any mempleasure on the night of the proposed "Dutch treat." he or she is at liberty to take advantage of the opportunity. But the absentee must forfelt the amount contributed to the general fund for that even-

Incident in a Bank.

Chicago News. Behind their wire and glass cages the 58 sters." The Westminster Gazette suggests | Behind their wire and glass cages the that the members should have coats of bank tellers and bookkeepers were work-

could be seen, the bookkeepers standing and bending over huge ledgers, and the tellers thumbing bills, notes and deposit slips. Lines of people were waiting before many of the windows and to one side could be seen the higher officials at their desks, most of them busy with customers. A special policeman at the door stood guard special policeman at the door stood guard over the throng. The crowd had momen-tarily deserted the paying teller's window. A thin little man entered and with quick nervous steps made for the unoccupied spot. Anxiety was shown in every move as he pushed a \$50 bill through the grating. "Please tell me if that bill is good," he

Ready to begin the alterations the moment we get the stock The teller looked at it and gave a sharp glance at the tremulous little man. Then he put the bill in an iron contrivance on the counter and smashed his fist on a disk of brass above it. The little man gasped as he took the bill and held it up. for, punched out in clean, big letters, was the word "counterfeit." "Sorry, sir, but the law requires me to do that whenever I see a bogus bill," said

SOL" IN TROUBLE

FACE OF THE SUN DOTTED WITH SEEMINGLY BLACK SPOTS.

One Patch, Seen with the Naked Eye at St. Louis, Many Times Larger than the Earth.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9 .- The Republic says: For the first time in this region for twentyfive years a sun spot was visible yesterday to the naked eye. The primary reason for this was the peculiar haziness of the atmosphere, which made it possible for one to gaze at the blalzing orb without blinding of a local theater, inviting the inmates of the vision. At numerous times the spots have been there, but atmospheric conditions have rendered them invisible to all except astronomers. For the first time on The theatrical novelty of the week was record, also, the murky atmosphere that usually envelops St. Louis was an assistance rather than a detriment to aerial

Only one spot was visible to unassisted | Model \$5 Suits and Overvision, but there were quite a number of or quantity. This is the minimum sun spot be very mild compared to the disturbance they have stirred up on Old Sol. Sun spot periods get around about once in eleven years. The last maximum period was between five and six years ago; so the in should be enjoying a relaxation from such visitations about now. For it must be unthe result of an atmospheric disturbance resembling, but many times as violent as a terrestrial tornado, and hence trouble spreads over its area. So this particular come a visitor as the tornado that swept this city last May.

Many people were somewhat worried yes-terday over this spot, but their uneasiness was misplaced unless they have sympathy to throw away on the sun, for it cannot cut any ice on this planet. Astronomers have not been able to exactly diagnose sun spots. They are believed to be depression: in the sun's surface, the result of tremenlous atmospheric disturbance. They are the seat of violent eruptive storms, which may be presumed to raise the mischief on the sun, but of which the terrestial influence does not patiently extend beyond a slight dalliance with magnetic instruments. Some observers have advanced the theory the earth's weather, but this belief has not gained wide acceptance. It may rain next week, or it may snow, but the spot on the sun will in all probability have nothing to

This particular spot, or the largest one, which has caused all the comment—is pretty extensive from a terrestrial notion of size. According to a measurement taken yesterday by Prof H. S. Pritchett, of Washington University, it is 27,040 miles long and 9,500 miles wide. The next largest one is 9,100 miles long and 4,070 miles wide. Others range from five hundred to one thousand miles in diameter, and there is quite a flock of these strung along like a sort of tail to the big one. The entire dis-turbed area is about 68,000 miles long and 40,000 miles wide: large enough to swallow up several such planets as the earth The disturbed area covers about one-thirtieth of the sun's surface. Viewed through nk, and the adjacent area shadowy. Astronomers say, however, that in reality the duced on earth, but seem dark when contrasted with the marvelous brilliancy of

sun was turned towards the earth, but they Yesterday was the last day for observing them, as they were near the center of the sun and, consequently, presented their full face. In a few days they will disappear as the sun revolves on its axis, if they do tegration has already set in, and the big spot is plainly breaking up. Spots rarely be followed by others, until it disappears

Yale College May Be Taxed. College, asserting that the Yale authorities had refused to hand in a satisfactory list list foots up \$439,782. An extremely long and costly lawsuit is thus apparently at hand between the town of New Haven and Yale University, which, if resulting unfavorably to the university, will cause it extremely heavy taxation, amounting probably to not about mutilating himself and started to less than \$30,000 a year, as contrasted with

Dunlap's Celebrated Hats



The top of her head was as raw as a piece of beef, the hair eaten down to the scalp by applying tar poultices, and I thought if she ever got well she would be bald. The best physician in the city attended her, but she continued to get worse all the time, and he finally admitted "it was the most obstinate case he had ever seen," and that he was "at his wits' end." Some one suggested Curicura Reme-DIES, which I purchased and tried. In a few days I noticed a great change. She continued to improve, and to-day is entirely cured, has a nice head of hair, is lively and hearty, and the disease shows no signs of returning. I send you her photograph to show her as she is to-day.

J. B. JACOBS, 2031 Wilkens Ave., Balt., Md. SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR ALL SEIN AND BLOOD applications of Curicuna (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures. Sold throughout the world. Porres D. & C. Conr. Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure the Worst Eczema," free.

DEAUTIFUL SKIN Luxuriant Hair produced by

The Contractors are Holding

The Hammer Above Our Heads.

Finest Outfitting Establishment in this Country

out of the way. Our determination to give you the

Has screwed our courage to the losing point. We're sacrificing without discrimination-without hesitation-Model stock and Saks stock are both flying before the march of improvement. Sales have sprung up all around us, and, with clamor and glamour, are endeavoring to tempt you to ignore the advantages our legitimate purpose affords. But a lot of hurrahing and a few meaningless figures carry no weight with thinking people against reductions that are real and reasons that are facts.

Haste Drives the Knife Deeper.

Saks's Prices are Crumbled Model's Prices are Cut in Half: Saks's \$8.50 Suits..... \$6.38 Saks's \$10 Suits and Overcoats \$7.50 coats..... Model \$15 Suits and Overcoats \$7.50 Model \$20 Suits and Over-

Saks's \$12.50 Suits and Overcoats \$9.38 Saks's \$15 Suits and Over-coats \$11.25 Model \$25 Suits and Over-Saks's \$20 Suits and Overcoats \$12.50 coats \$15.00 Model \$2 Boys' Suits, Saks's \$25 Suits and Overages 4 to 14 coats \$18.75 Model \$2.50 Boys' Suits.. Saks's \$2 Cassimere Pants \$1.50 A lot of full dress coats, Saks's \$3 Cassimere Pants \$2.25 vests-slightly soiled-

The Saks motto is short and to the point. Absolute satisfaction or your money back.

Saks & Company The Model. "Saks Corner."

were \$20 and \$25.....

\$8.50 | Saks's \$5 Cassimere Pants \$3.75

a Quarter:

^ Grand Closing Out Sale

We will soon embark into the manufacturing business on a large scale, and to raise the necessary cash, we have decided to sell out and discontinue several departments in our store. Cost or value of goods not considered at all. These different departments must be closed out at once.

\$25.00 Jackets and Capes, for \$9.98 \$20.00 Jackets and Capes, for \$7.98 • \$12.50 Jackets and Capes, for......\$5.00 \$10.00 Jackets and Capes, for......\$3.98 \$8.00 Jackets and Capes, for.....\$2.75

All Misses' and Children's Jackets and Cloaks at one-third the real value.

Underwear

Ladies' Ribbed Fleeced Vests and Pants, worth 40c at 15c Ladies' Extra Heavy Fleeced Vests and Pants, silk taped, in Ecru and Gray, worth 50c at 22c Ladies' \$1 Union Suits at 48c 100 doz. Misses' and Boys' Union Suits, regular 50c kind at 22c Men's Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Men's Fine Wool and Fleeced Lined Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1 at 45c Men's Fine Medicated Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, the \$1.50

Millinery at About Third the Usual Price.

\$15,000 Yards Best Calicoes at 23/4c a Vard.

to pieces 60-inch Cream Table Linen, 6oc value, a yard at 29c Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, a vd.3%c Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, a 42-inch Silk and Wool Novelty Dress Goods, sells always at 75c, at a yard 39c Drawers, worth 40c at 15c Children's 10c, 15c and 20c Mittens at..... 5c Children's 25c Mittens at 10c Ladies' 25c Mittens at 10c Ladies' 50c Mittens at 25c Earl & Wilson's Collars, each ... 10c kind at 73c

> Blankets, Comforts and Portieres at almost any price to close out at once.

109-111 South Illinois St.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

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Two Dollars per Annum